CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.] Charlotte, (N. C.) September 5, 1839. [NO. 466.

W. J. Hoskins, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

AGENTS.

Col. E. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
R. W. Allison, Concord, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

SEPTEMBER 1839.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
5 Thursday,	5 46	6 30	
6 Friday,	5 47	6 19	*For September, 1839.*
7 Saturday,	5 48	6 18	h. m.
8 Sunday,	5 48	6 17	New 7 5 10 even.
9 Monday,	5 44	6 16	First 13 9 48 even.
10 Tuesday,	5 45	6 15	Full 22 1 58 morn.
11 Wednesday	5 46	6 14	Last 29 4 36 after.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IS THERE AN UNBELIEVER?

By Thomas Haynes Bayly.

Is there an unbeliever?—
One man who walks the earth
And coolly denies that Providence
Watch'd o'er him at his birth?
He rules mankind forever
Of hope beyond the tomb;
What gives he as a recompense?
The brute's unhallowed doom.

In manhood's loftiest hour—
In health, and strength, and pride,
Oh! lined his steps through alleys green,
Where rills 'mid cowslips glide;
Climb nature's granite tower,
Where man hath rarely trod;
And will he there, in such a scene,
Deny there is a God?

Yes!—the proud heart will ever
Prompt the false lunger's reply;
An Omnipresent Providence
Shall unday he'll deny.
But see the unbeliever
Sinking in death's decay,
And hear the cry of penitence!—
He never learnt to pray!

A GENTLEMAN.

A very common title—but the thing
Is rare; 'tis not some rolls of paper trash
Hurled in packet; nor a bank book full
Of "cash deposited;" a miser's, last—
Least worthy of that name; 'tis not
The man of carriches and horses; he
Herds with the jockeys—tenants of the barn.
Tis not, the man with ruby nose and eyes,
Where wine and brandy show their subtile fires;
He is a candidate for lunar honors,
The haunt of mountebanks, and rats, and thieves.
'Tis not the veteran of a hundred loves,
With scented coat, and ruffled shirt, and hair,
Frizled, a la Brutus! he, in little,
Shall fill a pot or coffin, free of charge,
His bequest—one poor horse; his mourners, none;
His last account is "settled," in the "stews."
'Tis not the bully of a score of fights,
With hat, unbrushed, resting on his ears,
Cigar in mouth—and brandy cup, in hand;
He, some brief space gone by, the constable
Shall gently usher up the gallows stairs
And tie his neck-cloth, in a style "quite new."
'Tis not the man of dice and cards, and "props,"
The cheat, respectable; the knave, refined—
The common bloodsucker of lesser wits;
He points, to where philosophers, in cells,
Muse o'er the strange vicissitudes of vice;
And lost their meditation rose to rapt,
Are kindly fastened with a lock and key.

THE GENTLEMAN—is mild, and kind, and good;
Pious and learned; noble, but social; brave,
Humane, but just; keen sighted, but reserved;
With Christians, of all sects—a Christian man;
With the profane, his nicest conduct reproof;
With the corrupt, his manners teach reform;
With the unjust, his honor checks their fraud.
In all things showing forth a sign to man—
In all things, looking up for Heaven's smile

J. B. D.

From the Boston Mercantile Advertiser.

AN "AFFAIR" BETWEEN A WHALING CAPTAIN AND A MILITARY OFFICER.

Perhaps some of my readers may have heard of the story of the duel between old Capt. Lovett, of New Bedford, and the English officer in Demerara. It has been variously related—but the only true version is as follows:

Captain Zachariah Lovett, after having performed several whaling voyages to the Pacific, found himself in command of a small brig belonging to New York on a voyage to Demerara. He was a worthy man—and a good specimen of a Yankee sailor—his heart was full of the milk of human kindness, but he possessed a noble spirit—and would neither give nor take an insult.

While his little brig Cinderella lay at anchor in Demerara river, Capt. Lovett, one afternoon entered a Coffee House where he met with a friend—and they amused themselves by knocking the balls about in a billiard room. Soon after and before the game was half finished—some English military officers entered, one of whom, Captain Bigbee, stepped up to Captain Lovett, who was arrayed in a very plain, not to say ordinary costume, and with a bullying air demanded the table, as himself and brother officers wished to play a match.

Capt. Lovett gave the red coated gentleman a stern look, but replied with courtesy, that he and his friend had engaged the table, and would play out their game, after which, if the gentlemen wished to play, it was at their service.

'But we can't wait,' said Capt. Bigbee, in an insolent tone.

'But you must,' coolly replied Capt. Lovett.

'But we shall do no such thing,' exclaimed this surly Briton—'we came here to play billiards—and have no idea of being disappointed by a couple of fellows who hardly know a cue from a cue, or a ball from a pocket. It will take you all the afternoon to finish the game—so clear out!"

Capt. Lovett and his friend played on.

'Come,' continued the officer, 'enough of this—marker, place the balls.' Saying which, with a most impudent air, he seized one of the balls which Capt. Lovett's opponent had just driven in the pocket, and caught up another one which was near him.

The matter was growing serious. Captain Lovett's eye flashed fire—for although he had mingled a good deal among quakers, and respected that moral sect for their humanity and quiet demeanor, he was no non resistant man himself. He dropped his cue, and doubled up a fist of portentous size.

"Put those balls upon the table, you scoundrel!" exclaimed he, imperatively, "and leave the room."

"Who do you call scoundrel, you Yankee blackguard? Do you know you are talking to one of her majesty's officers?—Take that for your impertinence," at the same time suiting the action to the word, and giving Captain Lovett a smart rap across the shoulder with a cue. But in an instant he received a blow on his forehead, exactly where Phrenologists locate the organ of Eventuality—which would have felled an ox, and submissively acknowledged the favor by measuring his length upon the floor!

His brother officers, who were with him, had the good sense to see that Bigbee was to blame—and although they looked rather black at the Yankee, they wisely forebore to molest them further—but assisted the stunned bully to another room, where, by the help of some restoratives, he soon recovered his senses. His rage and mortification at the result of the rencontre, knew no bounds, and with many a bitter oath he declared he would have satisfaction.

Before Captain Lovett left the coffee house, a billet was handed him by Lieutenant James, which proved to be a challenge—a peremptory challenge from Capt. Bigbee, in which it was insisted that arrangements should be made for an early meeting, that he might have an opportunity to wash off the affront he had received, in Capt. Lovett's heart's blood.

Captain Lovett smiled when he saw such manifestations of Christian spirit. 'Tell Capt. Bigbee,' said he, 'that I will not baulk him. He shall have the opportunity he so earnestly seeks. Although not a fighting man I am familiar with the duel laws, and it shall be to morrow morning on the banks of the green canal, near the South Quay, rather a secluded spot; he shall have satisfaction to his heart's content.

Lieutenant James bowed politely and withdrew. Capt. Lovett went on board the Cinderella soon after, and ordered his mate, Mr. Starbuck, also a veteran whale hunter, to select the two best harpoons, have them nicely ground and fitted, as an opportunity might offer on the morrow of striking a porpoise. Mr. Starbuck obeyed his superior officer with alacrity, although he wondered not a little why Capt. Lovett expected to find porpoises in Demerara.

The next morning as soon as all hands were called, Capt. Lovett ordered the boat to be manned, and requested Mr. Starbuck to take the two harpoons, to each of which some eight or ten fathoms of rattling stuff were attached, and accompany him on shore. In a few moments the boat reached the South Quay, where Capt. Lovett was met by several of his countrymen, who had been attracted to the spot by the rumor of the duel, as well as several merchants and inhabitants of the place. They one and all remonstrated with Capt. Lovett for his folly in consenting to fight the English military bully, who was represented as a practised duellist, an expert swordsman, and an unrivalled marksman with a pistol, being sure of his man at twelve paces. Capt. Lovett, however, did not show the least inclination to back out—but, on the contrary seemed more eager for the engagement.—'I'll give that quarrelsome fellow a lesson,' said he, 'which he will never forget as long as his name is Bigbee.'

The challenger, with his forehead ornamented with a large patch to cover the impression left by the Yankee knuckles, and his swollen eyes dimly twinkling with anger and mortification through two huge live circles, accompanied by his second, soon made his appearance. He was followed by a servant with a pistol case and an assortment of swords. He bowed stiffly to Capt. Lovett, and Lieutenant James approaching the Yankee, asked him if he was willing to fight with swords, 'if so,' said he 'I believe we can suit you. We have brought with us the small sword, a neat, gentlemanly weapon—the cut and thrust, good in a melee, and which will answer very indifferently well in a duel—and the broad sword or cutlass, which is often preferred by those who are deficient in skill in the use of arms. My friend, Captain Bigbee, is equally adept with either. You have only to choose. As the challenged party, you have an undoubted right to select your arms.'

'Of that privilege I am well aware,' replied Captain Lovett, 'and mean to avail myself of it. I shall not fight with swords.'

'I expected as much,' resumed Lieut. James, 'and have brought with me a beautiful pair of dueling pistols, with long barrels, rifle bores, and hair triggers. What distance shall I measure off?

'Eight paces.'

'Only eight paces!" cried Lieut. James, a little surprised. 'Oh, very well,'—and he measured it off, and placed his man at his post. Then, advancing to Capt. Lovett, he presented him with a pistol.

'I do not fight with pistols!"

'Not fight with pistols—after having refused to fight with swords! What brought you here then?'

'To fight!' shouted Lovett in a thundering voice, which made the British officer start. 'I am the challenged party, and have a right to choose my weapons, according to the laws of the *duello*, all the world over—and you may rely upon it, I shall not select weapons with which I am not familiar, and with which my antagonist has been practising all his life. Such a proceeding, on my part, is not only not required by the rules of honor, which, after all, is a mere chimera, but would be contrary to all the dictates of common sense. No—I shall fight with the weapons of honorable warfare, with which I have ever been accustomed. Swords and pistols, indeed!'

'But, my dear sir,' cried the astonished Lieutenant, 'we must proceed according to rule in this business. What weapons have you fixed upon?' And in fancy's eye he beheld before him a huge blunderbuss, loaded with buckshot.

Captain Lovett said nothing—but beckoned to Mr. Starbuck, who approached him with great alacrity, bearing the two harpoons. He seized one of the formidable weapons, and thrust it into the hands of Bigbee, who seemed absolutely paralized with astonishment.

'My weapon,' said he, 'is the *javelin*—such as the Grecian and Roman knights often fought with in olden times—a weapon, which no man who challenges another, can refuse to fight with at the present day, unless he possesses a mean and craven spirit.'

Thus saying, he took the station which had been assigned, at eight paces distant from his startled antagonist. He coolly bared his sinewy arm—grasped the harpoon, and placed himself in an attitude. 'I'll bet,' said he, casting a triumphant look upon his friends, 'a smoked herring against a sperm whale, that I'll drive the harpoon through that fellow's midriff the first throw, and will finish him without the aid of the lance. Mr. Starbuck, fiercely continued Captain Lovett, in a loud and rough voice, such as is seldom heard, excepting on board a Nantucket whaling vessel, when a shoal of whales is in sight, 'Stand by to haul that fellow in!'

The mate grasped the end of the line, his eyes beaming with as much expectation and delight, as if he was steering a boat bow on to an eighty barrel whale, while Captain Lovett poised his harpoon with both hands, keenly eyed the British Captain—shouted in a tremendous voice, 'Now for it,' and drew back his arms as in the act of throwing the fatal iron!

The Englishman was a brave man—which is not always the case with bullies—and he had often marched without flinching, up to the mouth of a cannon. And if he had been in single combat with an adversary armed with a sword or a pistol, or even a dagger or a Queen's arm, he would have borne himself manfully. Indeed, he had already acquired an unenviable notoriety as a duelist, and had killed his man.—But the harpoon was a weapon with which he was altogether unacquainted—and the loud and exulting tones of the Yankee Captain's voice sounded like a summons to his grave. And when he saw the stalwart Yankee raise the polished iron—and pause for an instant as if concentrating all his strength to give the fatal blow, a panic terror seized him—his limbs trembled—his features were ghastly pale, and the cold sweat stood in large drops on his forehead. He had not strength to raise the weapon—and when his grim opponent shouted, 'Now for it,' and shook his deadly spear, the British officer forgetting his vows of chivalry—his reputation as an officer, and his honor as a duelist, threw his harpoon on the ground, fairly turned his back to his enemy, and fled like a frightened courser from the field amid the jeers and jibes, and the hurrahs of the multitude assembled by this time on the spot.

Captain Bigbee's duelling days were over. No man would fight with him after his adventure with the Yankee. He was overwhelmed with insult and ridicule—and soon found it advisable to change into another regiment. But his story got there before him—and he was soon sent to "Coventry" as a disgraced man. He was compelled, although with great reluctance, to quit the service—and it may with great truth be said that he never forgot the lesson he had received from the veteran whaler, so long as his name was Bigbee.

TALLEYRAND.

Of the never-ending, still beginning anecdotes of this old man, some are too good to be fictitious.

"Talleyrand was the only man who had the art of doing witty things. On the death of Charles X. he drove through Paris for a couple of days, wearing a white hat. He carried a crape in his pocket. When he passed through the Faubourgh of the Carlists, the crape was instantly twisted round his hat; when he came into the quarter of the Tuilleries, the crape was instantly slipt off, and put into the pocket."

The following we have seen before, but it has been thought sufficiently unworn, for a place in a late number of Blackwood.—It is, without doubt authentic.

A woman of rank wrote to Talleyrand a long and lachrymose account of the loss of her husband, hoping perhaps, that the gallantry and sensibility of the minister would accord her a pension. His whole letter in reply was, "Helas! Madame." A few months after, the widow wrote him word that she had consoled her grief with a second husband, a young officer, and requested a continuance of the minister's favor, for herself and spouse. Talleyrand's second reply was, simply, "Ho, ho! Madame."

The following is good, but not so characteristic as to insure its authenticity.

"When told the Duke of Bassano had returned with Napoleon from Moscow, 'Then the bulletin lies,' said Talleyrand, 'for it states that the Emperor left *all* his *baggage*."

While the secretary of Foreign Affairs, a young man was recommended as *attache* to an embassy. 'Copy this,' said Talleyrand,' throwing him a memorial. It was copied.—'Bah! what are you about?" said the minister. 'Drying the ink,' was the reply.—"Then you *will not* do for a French embassy. Blotting paper betrays secrets."

"A certain lady requested his name in her album. He gallantly consented, and commenced penning a verse. "Stop," said she, "verses will do from inferior men, and the *name alone* of Talleyrand is glory enough for my book.

He gave her a keen glance, and wrote the name—*but* at the top of the page.—Next day all Paris laughed at the dexterous evasion by which he had escaped the vexation of finding his named signed to a billet of 10,000 francs.

All this, said the writer in Blackwood, "is dexterous; but what is this verbal dexterity to the practical skill, with which this extraordinary man has contrived to baffle all the casualties of thirty years, full of the ruin of all power, ability, courage and fortune?—Here is the survivor of the age of the Bastile, the age of the guillotine, the age of the prison ship, and the age of the sword. And after baffling the republic, the Democracy, the Despotism and Restoration he figures in his 80th year, as the ambassador to England, the minister of France, and retires from both offices, only to be the chief councillor, almost the coadjutor of the king. That where the ferocity of Robespierre fell, where the sagacity of Napoleon fell, where the experience of the Bourbons fell, this one old man, a priest in a land of daring spirits, where conspiracy first, and soldiership after, were the great means of power—should survive all, succeed in every thing, and retain his rank and influence through all change—is unquestionably one of the most extraordinary instances of conduct exhibited in the world."

Noble conduct of two Seamen.—The general character of a sailor is proverbial, but seldom has it fallen to our happy lot to record an act more truly noble, than the following, which took place a few days ago, in this city.

A poor widow woman who occupied two rooms in a house, in the lower part of Commercial street, since the death of her husband, about six month since, has been compelled to earn a living for herself, and a family of young children, by taking in washing; and with all her industry and economy, her quarterly rent bill became due, before she could scrape together sufficient to discharge it. Unfortunately for her, the landlord was one of "Old Crumbs" school, cold and calculating, mercenary and unfeeling. His sole business was to collect his rents, and all his recreation seemed to be, to distress the virtuous. She begged of him to grant her time. He gave her two days—she asked for more but he refused, stating that unless her rent was paid before twelve o'clock on the following day, every stick of her furniture should be put out of doors.

The time arrived, when agreeable to promise, his lackeys were sent down, and the threat was begun to be put into execution. The poor woman prayed the unfeeling landlord to desist in his purpose, but her prayers were in vain. At length giving up entirely to despair, and wounded pride, she seated herself upon her forlorn bed, with her little children crying around her. At this crisis two jolly American tars happened by, and espying the work going on, the door open, and the wretched woman and her children weeping, immediately stopped their course, and begun to reconnoitre.

"I say, shipmate," cried one, "there be some foul play going on in these waters—let's overhaul the craft."

"Aye, aye, Jack," cried the other, "the young 'oman by the bed has hoisted signals of distress—her pumps are going in right arnest—let's give her a long hail."

The tars called the woman to them, and from her soon learnt the whole of her story.

"Well, now, shipmate, if that land pirate had'nt ought to be lathered with hot tar, scraped with a rusty hoop, and then keelhauled, for laying his grapling irons on a few loose spars what are scattered about this wreck. Never mind my good 'oman, keep your spirits up, and we'll set you in the right course, with plenty of ballast and provisions. I say you land lubbers just belay there upon them things, we'll be responsible for the damage."

"How much do you owe this land pirate."

The woman told him the amount, when Jack took from his wallat the same in hard currency, and paid the bill, made the woman a present of a handfull of silver, while his shipmate in the mean time, went to the butcher's shop near by, and brought back a large joint of meat, for the dinner of herself and poor children. They left, after receiving the poor woman's blessings, and wishes for their prosperity, and went whistling through the streets as though nothing had happened.—*Boston Herald.*

Remarkable anecdote of a dog.—The anecdotes given of dogs saving the lives of persons in danger of drowning, are so numerous as to be familiar to every person.—One cannot reflect on the innumerable instances of the love and usefulness of this animal, without being grateful to Providence for having given to man a creature capable of many of those noble and disinterested feelings, which we are accustomed to appreciate so highly in our fellow creatures, and almost to look upon as constituting the perfection of the human character. At a convent in France twenty paupers were served with a dinner at a certain hour every day. A dog belonging to the convent did not fail to be present at this regale, to receive the odds and ends which were now and then thrown to him. The guests, however, were poor and hungry, and of course not very wasteful, so that their pensioner did little more than scent the feast of which he would fain have partaken. The portions were served by a person at the ringing of a bell, and delivered out by means of what in religious houses is called a tour, which is a machine like the section of a cask that by turning round upon a pivot exhibits whatever is placed on the concave side without discovering the person who moves it. One day this dog, who had only received a few scraps, waited till the paupers were all gone, took the rope in his mouth and rang the bell; his stratagem succeeded. He repeated it the next day with the same good fortune. At length, the cook, finding that twenty one portions were given out instead of twenty, was determined to discover the trick, in doing which he had no great difficulty, for lying perdue, and noticing the paupers as they came for their different portions, and there was no intruder except the dog, he began to suspect the truth, which he was confirmed in when he saw the animal wait with great deliberation till the visiters were all gone, and then pull the bell. The matter was related to the community, and to reward him for his ingenuity he was permitted to ring the bell every day for his dinner, on which a mess of broken victuals was always served out to him.—*Fraser's Rights of Instinct.*

HIGH LIFE IN TEXAS.

The sprightly Buffalonian whilom among the dead, now as "quick" as the best of its city cotemporaries, gives a graphic account of a visit which a friend of the editor paid to Gen. Houston, then president of Texas, a little more than a year ago. The visiter found his Excellency "in a small log cabin, with half a roof and no floor, on a miserable rickety old bed, without sheets or pillow, between two old blankets—that looked as if they had been common camp property through a long campaign, and constituted with his old military cloak, the whole of his excellency's bedding—sitting up in his shirt, with one brawny, naked, dark looking leg, hanging over the bedstead, talking to his attendant, Gen. Henderson, (then Attorney General, now minister to England, who was seated on an old chest) giving audience to visiters, and successfully engaged in the very interesting operation of *catching fleas*. This is no fiction.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

IMPORTANCE OF POLITICS.

Of all the systems of civil government, there is none which so equally and generally distributes liberty and happiness as a republic. Established on the broad fundamental principle that all men are equal by right and nature, both with regard to legislation and protection, it recognizes no titled orders, while it holds out to all honorable and well directed exertions its sure reward. The people are their own law makers and all the offices of government are dispensed by their free franchise. Accordingly if we examine the history and condition of our country, we will see already instances of human character and a state of human happiness unsurpassed in the chronicles of the world. A mighty nation whose power and prosperity excite the envy of the proudest empires, has sprung up, as if by a miracle, on our shores, and ascending to her proud seat of destiny, like that star which heralded the advent of a world's Redeemer, is hailed by all the people of the earth with rejoicing, and by its light they seek for the "land of promise," where the oppressed can find an asylum of peace.

All classes are enjoying the blessings which liberty of opinion and action secure when governed by virtuous conscience. We see men by the force of their own genius and energy, from the dark vales and morasses of obscurity, boldly directing their footsteps to that towering height "where fame's proud temple shines afar," in their upward path, they encounter no hereditary lordlings, and privileged orders, to dispute their right to the attainment of their aspirations. Who are the men who have become distinguished in the departments of politics, letters and the arts, in this country. Were they pampered sons of opulence and luxury—do they date their greatness from some achievements of their deceased ancestry? No; they are men who thank only heaven for the rewards of noble enterprise. Who are the two most distinguished orators of our country, the Pitt and the Fox of our Senate? They are men who like their own dear country have arisen from obscurity till they can cope with the most powerful of the earth.

And who are those whose ingenuity has contributed so much in mechanical discovery to the honor of our country and the improvement of the world? men who were originally humble artizans. And who are those whose genius and benevolence pervade the civilized world? Many of the most illustrious can, like Napoleon Bonaparte, when asked whence his nobility dated, point to the epoch of their own successful effort. There is no place under our government to which the humblest of its constituents cannot aspire, none beyond the reach of persevering and exalted ambition, and hence there is none better adapted to develope the capacities and secure the utmost moral and intellectual advancement of the people than our own free and happy land.

But if the privileges of this form of government transcend those of any other, the obligations of the people to that government and to themselves are greater than any other. Here for all abuses of government, and all errors of policy the people themselves, being the source of power, are responsible. They cannot, as may the inhabitants of less favored lands, blame their arbitrary rulers for the perversion of authority, but must attribute to their own apathy, folly, ignorance and credulity, any serious derangement of the public happiness and prosperity.

Next to virtue of principles, intelligence of judgment is necessary for the preservation of legislative purity; since we find ignorance and superstition hand in hand, groping their way through the dark cells of despotism, and as knowledge becomes the more generally diffused, they shrink like the prowling beasts of night back to their lairs before the advancing light.

When the people are to decide by what and by whom they shall be governed, it is absolutely necessary, in order that justice may be secured, that they acquaint themselves thoroughly and impartially with the merits of every question and every candidate presented for their suffrage. By the simple act of depositing his ballot, a freeman may be voting away his children's liberty. In the political as well as the moral and material world, slight causes are often the germs of the most momentous consequences, and a single vote upon a single question, may save or subvert the Union.

It is a duty we owe to those who by such sufferings and valor gained our independence—it is a duty we owe to the cause of republican liberty and mankind throughout the world, to canvass fairly and dispassionately the merits of every public matter, and when we have satisfied ourselves that we have ascertained the right, it is but an act of patriotism, humanity and duty to oppose the wrong without fear. The study of politics, involving as it does such vital interests, as a land like ours, is the noblest of human intellect, and although there is much in the contention of discordant and clashing factions to disgust men of refined and dignified feeling, yet there is none having higher claims or promising more usefulness, than what has been too long considered by the people, who should be the guardians of their own liberties, the special business of demagogues; who have thus been enabled to exalt themselves to stations, which should never be conferred except as the rewards of merit, and which, when occupied fairly such persons from our intelligent and independent people, are to be more highly appreciated than the most splendid birthright of royalty.—*New London Gazette.*

AMOS KENDALL AND 'RETRENCH.'

When Gen. Jackson came into power, he appointed Amos Kendall, Fourth Auditor. One of this worthy's first official acts was to make a publication, from which the following is an extract:

"Upon entering the office, on Monday last, one of the first objects which struck my eye, was a pile of newspapers on my table. Among them I counted sixteen different papers, all of which I was told, were subscribed for by the Fourth Auditor, and paid for out of the Treasury."

"Vain I am, proud I am, that the President has given me an opportunity to aid him in proving that reform is not an empty sound."

What does Amos do, at sight of these sixteen engines of corruption? He instantly sends each of them back whence it came, accompanied by the following promises of virtuous indignation:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ——
Fourth Auditor's Office, March 24.

"Sir—Not believing that I am authorized to charge the Government with subscriptions to newspapers, and other publications which are not useful to me in the discharge of my official duties; and not perceiving that I can derive any assistance from your Journal in settling the accounts of the United States' Navy, I have to request that you will discontinue sending it to this office.

AMOS KENDALL."

This patriotic achievement was performed by Amos in March, 1829. We now find, in the accounts of the expenses of the Post Office for 1838, the following item:

"For newspapers - - - $387 00."

Oh Amos!

The other offices, too, appear to be pretty well supplied.

In the Treasury Department,	
"Newspapers - - -	$997 63"
In the War Department,	
"For Newspapers - -	$892 08"
In the Navy Department,	
"Paid for Newspapers -	$450 70"
"Turf Register -	30 00"

The Turf Register must be of great "assistance in the discharge of official duties."

William M. Price in Paris.—A friend, recently in the French capital, informs us that that bright particular star of locofocoism, William M. Price, Esq. is shining with dazzling though *borrowed* lustre, in the gay saloons of the gayest city in the world. He has lately purchased, for a summer retreat, a beautiful villa and grounds, about six miles from Paris, while he occupies, as his town residence, at an exorbitant rent, a splendid hotel in the most fashionable part of the *Champs Elyzes*—the grand metropolitan *locale* of the French Aristocracy. Probably locofocoism has never before been so brilliantly represented in a foreign metropolis. Only think, ye sons of St. Tammany, of your "democratic" senator being domiciled in the *quartier* of the French noblesse and being called "milord" by all the *sans culottes* of Paris. Why, the universal frame of locofocoism ought to tingle with sympathizing rapture at the munificent manner in which its distinguished representative is supporting the dignity of the family. Who's splendid mansion is that? *Milord the Locofoco's. Mon dieu!* but what *is* a locofoco! Then will come the explanation of all the peculiar *privileges* and *facilities* enjoyed by the official members of the tribe, and so shall proselytes be added thereunto, and the cause gain ground among all who love "the largest liberty."—*N. Y. Times.*

Less than a half year ago, Mr. Price was flourishing away at the Springs. Two cottages have been erected, connected with, and in the rear of the United States Hotel. One of these was built for Mr. Price and the other for Swartwout. The latter was absent, but Price was in his glory.—There were those, however, even this early, who distrusted them. On one occasion—we have the story from Col. Hise, formerly from Kentucky, but now of Louisiana—at a dinner party, the conversation turned upon the subject of Government defaulters and loco-motive sub-treasurers. Mr. Price talked very patriotically against them, and was so peculiarly earnest that Col. Hise broke forth with the exclamation—"*I'll bet you a bottle of wine that you will be a defaulter and run away yourself before the 1st of January.*" Some of the company laughed at the remarks as mere badinage. Price looked rather blank, and affected displeasure at the imputation, and wished the remark retracted. But Col. Hise persisted in the prediction, and they parted. Scarcely two months had passed, before the absconding of the one made a prophet of the other.—*New York Com.*

Baden Corn in Delaware State—Extraordinary Growth.—The Wilmington (Del.) Journal of Tuesday says:—This most luxuriant and gigantic corn may be seen in great perfection below the Black Horse Tavern, on some marsh lots owned by Enoch Roberts, Esq., of this city.—One of the stalks measured 16 feet, and many of them are over 14 feet high, and have on them from seven to eleven ears each, making frequently from twenty to thirty ears to the three stalks in the hill. As prolific as the crops of corn in this vicinity promise this summer, we doubt if, this side of the bottom lands of the West, corn, can be shown to surpass in appearance, this of Mr. Roberts.

Taking it Coolly.—A Boston paper tells a story of a man who had been swigging until he got essentially drunk, and when returning home, he took the canal instead of the turnpike, and wadad three miles before he discovered his mistake.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

Lightning.—The New Hampshire (Keene) Sentinel gives the following account of the death by lightning of a child two years of age, of Mr. Daniel A. Nims, of Sullivan, during a thunder shower which passed over that place on the 8th ult.

The lightning struck the corner of the chimney, near the roof, passed horizontally to the centre, then down, breaking the partition in the middle from the wall, and dividing the wall nearly to the foundation, passing under a boiler, and out the mouth of the furnace across the hearth. A part of the fluid reached the earth through the foundation of the chimney, breaking a large stone, and vitrifying a small part of it. The remainder passed about five feet between the boards of a double floor, then came up and entered the corner of the cradle where the child was lying, pierced the heel of its shoe and foot, and passed up its back, burning the skin on its hair and head. Mr. Nims, who was lying upon the floor with his feet against the cradle, received considerable injury—the lightning tearing the sole from his right boot and the leather above about three inches in length, burning his foot and leg considerably—it then passed to the left side and burnt him nearly the whole length of his side and arm to a blister. Mrs. Nims was sitting the other side of the cradle with her hand upon it, and holding her babe, and both escaped without any injury; but her feelings can better be imagined than described—her husband lying helpless on the floor, and her child senseless in the cradle. She ran to the neighbors for assistance, while the rain and hail were pouring down in torrents, without any thing to protect her from the fury of the elements. Mr. Nims soon recovered, and every thing was done for the recovery of the child that the kindness of the friends could suggest, but all in vain; the vital spark had fled, the immortal spirit had returned to Him who created it, and nothing was left but the pale lifeless form, to the view of the agonizing parents, who a few moments before had seen their active promising boy in health and safety."

Mysterious.—We learn that the store of C. & R. Ainsworth, in East Williamstown, Vt. was burned to the ground on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The cause of the fire is wrapt in mystery, and furnishes an interesting subject for the investigation of chemists. While one of the proprietors and the clerks were engaged in writing, a cask about half filled with New England rum, to their great consternation, burst with a loud noise, and the liquor on fire, was spread over the floor! The whole store was enveloped in flames in a few minutes, and not even the account books or other documents were saved. The Post Office was kept in the same building, and all its contents destroyed. No fire had been in the building for days to the knowledge of the occupants, and no clue is yet obtained to the manner in which it was communicated to the hogshead of rum. The loss of property is supposed to exceed $5000—of which $3000 is insured.—*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

The Virginia Free Press contains a letter from Dr. R. S. Blackburn, describing a "White Bearded Wheat," the heads of which contain from sixty to eighty grains. The writer states that last year Mr. Samuel McPherson of Jefferson raised 140 bushels from *five and a half sown!* This year, in a field of the thinest land on the farm, the average was 22 bushels to the acre. The wheat has a very stiff straw, and not growing tall, will stand erect when other wheat is prostrated. It is not however deemed advisable to sow an entire crop of this wheat, as it is early in maturing, and prone to shatter.—*Rich. Whig.*

The editor of the Yankee Farmer is urging with great earnestness, the propriety of cultivating the Sugar Beet in this country. In France, sugar is made from the beet at about 4 cents per pound. As an evidence of the utility of the beet for feeding cows, the same paper cites a fact given him by Ezekiel Rhodes, who states that in one week after his sugar beet was exhausted, the butter from his three cows was reduced from 30 to 14 lbs. per week. His butter was in much higher repute while his cows were fed on the beet, than at any other time.—*ib.*

The Maine Cultivator gives an account of an experiment by which it is proved that hoeing Corn late will protect it from frost. The philosophy of the thing is stated to be this, that stirring the earth opens the pores and the consequence is, a greater collection of moisture upon the plants, which enable them to withstand frost.—*ib.*

To make Tomato Omelet.—Peel a quart of ripe tomatoes—chop and put them down to simmer for about twenty minutes, with as much water as will cover them; chop a few onions very fine, and throw them in with crumbled bread and a lump of butter—and when nearly done, beat up four eggs, and stir them in for a few minutes, and serve the omelet up.—*Balt. Patriot.*

"O dear!" blubbered an urchin who had just been suffering from an application of the birch. "O my! they tell me about 40 rods making a furlong, but I can tell a bigger story than that. Let 'em get such a plaguy licken as I've had, and they'll find out that one rod makes an acher."

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Baltimore American.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT SHIP LIVERPOOL.

The steam ship Liverpool arrived at New York on Monday morning at two o'clock. We received at a late hour last night the New York Courier and Journal of Commerce of the morning, from which we make the following extracts:

"There does not seem to be any material alteration in the state of the London Money Market, though the Bank of England is evidently very ill at ease. It is alledged that the plan of selling off the dead weight has not succeeded, the Bank not having been able to continue to obtain the price it demanded. That institution had entered into a negociation with the Bank of France for a supply of two millions of dollars, which was not, however, yet concluded.

The state of the weather, as the harvest time approached, was a subject of intense anxiety. The accounts are contradictory, but we are sorry to say, the last are decidedly bad. This is also the case in France, where the price of bread has risen.

The Cotton Market, it will be seen with pleasure, has improved.

An advance in the rate of interest on the part of the Bank continued to be a matter of discussion, but no advance had taken place, though we judge from the various accounts that money was as scarce as ever.

The weather in England had been wet and windy, so as to create some alarm for the growing crops, and cause some advance in the price of wheat.

In English politics there is nothing of great interest, but important intelligence has been received from Constantinople. Sultan Mahmoud is dead, and his army totally routed by the Egyptians under Ibrahim. The Captain Pasha had treacherously delivered up the whole Turkish fleet to Mehemet Ali.

The son of the Sultan had ascended the throne of his father. He had appointed his Ministers, and negociations were going on for an adjustment of the difficulties with Egypt, under the auspices of the great European powers.

The Chamber of Peers of France had passed sentence on the insurgents. Barbes alone was condemned to death, and the rest to different degrees of punishment. The sentence of Barbes was contrary to the advice of his Ministers, changed by the King to confinement at the galleys for life. The celebration of the three days had passed over without any material incident.

An *emeute* broke out at Hanover on the 17th July. Hugeman the first magistrate whom the King sought to impose on the city, had been nearly flung out of the window, and the King at last recalled his appointment.

LONDON, JULY 20.

This was court-day at the Bank of England, and there was some expectation that the directors would put forth a further notice either in respect to the "dead weight," or to the rate of discount, but they separated without doing any thing particular, as far as we have been able to learn. It is now, indeed, pretty generally thought, as we stated a few days since, that they are resolved to let matters take their natural course, and let the exchanges right themselves. Events certainly have occurred to make things in this respect look rather more cheerful, for specie has been imported from several places during the last fortnight, and some continental orders for exports have been carried into effect, while the accounts from all parts of the world respecting the harvest are particularly encouraging.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—The state of the weather is beginning to excite the apprehensions of every reflecting man. Mr. Rice, our inimitable Chancellor of the Exchequer, told Parliament that the quantity of foreign corn imported since last harvest amounted in value to £7,000,000. In confirmation of this, and in proof that the imported corn was paid for in solid metal, the Bank of England, which had upwards of £10,000,000 of gold in its coffers only a short time ago, has at the present moment, not much more than £3,000,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—The Sultan expired on Monday morning, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and the 31st of his reign; bringing thus to a close a career of achievements which will hand his name down to posterity as the most extraordinary monarch of modern times.

The sensation produced at Constantinople by the sudden and unexpected announcement of the Sultan's death was such as it would not be easy to describe; regret, consternation, and fear were alternately depicted in every contenance, the latter more particularly among the Rayahs, who anticipated some dreadful revolt or massacre.

DEFEAT OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

ALEXANDRIA, July 6.—The Turkish army of Syria is defeated. The following are the facts:—

On the 20th of June, his Highness Ibrahim Pasha, commanding the Egyptian army, moved from its encampment, and crossed the Ladjour, and then marched to the village of Mezza, where the Sultan's cavalry, commanded by 4 Pashas, were encamped. His Highness Ibrahim Pasha ordered all his artillery to take up a position within half a mile of the Turkish army, and to cannonade it. At 5, P. M. they opened their fire; in half an hour the Turkish Cavalry fled, pell-mell, in the direction of Nezib (where the Sultan's main army was encamped under Hafiz Pasha,) leaving behind them all their provisions and military stores. The Egyptian Troops [illegible] the Euphrates [illegible]

[illegible] Pasha, captured the artillery in the [illegible] and the cavalry in charge. In these actions the whole of the Sultan's cavalry [illegible] and fled, leaving 14 pieces of small cannon [illegible]

[illegible] Pasha, with two regiments of Cavalry, accompanied by his body guard and his light artillery, left the camp and joined up to the right of Nezib, having orders with the Egyptian Vice Commander in Chief, to move on Aleppo, as directly as possible, in order that the troops might not be fatigued.

On the 24th, at midnight, the whole of the Egyptian forces were in possession of the Turkish and shortly after made commencement the general action, of which I give you an account in the following extract of a letter from the Austrian Consul at Aleppo, dated June 26th, in the evening:

"The army of Hafiz Pasha ceased to exist yesterday, when a commander of three horse, the Turks threw down their arms, abandoned their artillery and ammunition, flying in every direction. Not one of them could have reached the Euphrates had Ibrahim Pasha wished seriously to pursue it. The city of Aleppo has petitioned Ibrahim Pasha to make arrangements for aligning the discontented soldiery of Hafiz Pasha, to recross the Euphrates, in order not to disturb the security we enjoy here.

"The population of this town is proceeding en masse on the road to Nezib for the purpose of meeting several prisoners of rank who are expected to arrive. On the field of battle were found several English gentlemen who were brought there by curiosity, and who have expressed their great astonishment at the luckless result of the campaign."

The poor Sultan will probably have to make great sacrifices in order to appease his powerful vassal. The few Egyptian troops left here have set out to the direction of the camp, which is precisely on the same ground occupied yesterday morning by Hafiz Pasha and his army. To-morrow or next day the Egyptian advance guard, commanded by Osman Pasha, will commence pursuing the Ex-[illegible]-every thing indicates that such is the intention of the Egyptian Serasker."

The friends of the English steamers [illegible] apprehend need not be under any apprehensions about them, as Ibrahim Pasha will give them [illegible] assistance.

This day (July 9) the Pasha's steamer the Gannesse and the Egyptian arrived, but we regret to say that they do not bring Ibrahim Pasha's despatches. We suppose he thinks his famous telegraphic despatch to his father, via Damascus, to be sufficient. It ran thus:—"The Turks are destroyed; they have left behind them every thing, besides fifty prisoners." By these vessels we learn that fifty of the said prisoners have applied to enter the Pasha's service. They have been accepted, and to-morrow have been ordered to Scanderoon to bring them here. They will probably be sent to Aleppo and Yenan, to assist in bringing the whole of Arabia under the Egyptian Government.

Noble Generosity.—At a meeting of an association of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the South preparatory to celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of Methodism, and for the purpose of establishing a fund, a part of the interest of which is to be applied to the support of superannuated ministers, their widows and orphans, and the cause of education, Col. Wm. C. Preston, Whig member of the U. S. Senate from South Carolina, being one of the audience, rose in the congregation, and briefly stated that he did not belong to the Methodist church, neither did any of his family, nor did he expect they ever would, but added that he considered himself under peculiar obligations to that branch of the Christian Church, it being mainly through the instrumentality of his grandmother, who was the sister of Patrick Henry and a member of the Methodist church, and had the charge of his education that he occupied the station he now held in the United States; and then added: "Mr. Secretary, put my name down for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!" which was promptly done and as promptly paid.

[This is contradicted by the Southern Christian Advocate. It states that Col. Preston was among the contributors, but does not state the amount.]

Com. Ridgley, of the United States Navy, has been elected an honorary member of the British "Royal Yatch Squadron," of which the Earl of Yarborough is Commodore. The first compliment of the kind conferred on an American. Com. R. was proposed by Col. Greiville, who was hospitably entertained when here in his own Yacht, as bearer of despatches to Canada. The Club comprises about four hundred regular members, and the great annual sailing match takes place on the 20th inst. —*Newark Daily Adv.*

Constitution of Florida.—A statement has gone the rounds of the newspapers that the Constitution of Florida had been rejected by a majority of *eleven* votes. Later information appears to throw some uncertainty on this subject. The returns are published in the St. Augustine Herald, and there is a majority in favor of the Constitution of *sixty-six votes.*

Cheap Bread.—A few days since we saw a wagon loaded with prime Wheat, which was, purchased in East Tennessee at 37½ cents per bushel; and the gentleman informed us, that if he had gone a few miles farther, it could have been bought at 25 cents. He states that the farmers in that section of country, offer to engage corn, when it is harvested, at from 12½ to 16¾ cents per bushel.

Liberal.—The Hon. Thomas W. Williams, of New London, Connecticut, member elect of the next Congress, has made a donation of one thousand dollars to the colonization cause.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

From the Raleigh Register.

NORTH-CAROLINA—DISTRICT.

Although, at the recent Election in this State, the Whigs did not increase their strength in Congress, an examination of the popular vote will show that North-Carolina is Whig to the back-bone. Let the reader examine for himself.

	Whig Vote.	Van Buren Vote.
First District	1,808	934
Second do	—	306 maj.
Third do	2,090	2,554
Fourth do	2,175	2,690
Fifth do	1,174	2,932
Sixth do	1,418	1,746
Seventh do	2,099	2,707
Eighth do	2,553	2,916
Ninth do	3,196	3,135
Tenth do	5,475	831
Eleventh do	2,504	3,041
Twelfth do	4,088	2,486
Thirteenth do	2,900	2,731
	34,152	29,537
	29,537	

4,625 Whig majority.

In the above Table, inasmuch as there was no opposition in the 5th, 6th, and 12th Districts, we have arrived at the relative strength of parties by taking the vote on the Governor's Election. That the Whig strength is greater than claimed, we feel perfectly certain. No one, at all acquainted with the politics of the 12th District, can doubt that the Whigs have there, a clear majority from 1500 to 2500 votes; yet to avoid cavilling, we have allowed the Administration Mr. Murchison's entire vote, making only a numerical difference of 169 votes!

But take another test. At the last Presidential Election, in the first District, the Van Buren Ticket prevailed by 287 majority. Now the Whig Candidate is elected by 861 majority—a gain of 891 votes for the Whigs.

In the second District, the Administration majority was 169. Bynum's majority is now 306, showing a Van Buren gain of 137 votes.

In the third, the Administration Ticket succeeded by a majority of 246 votes.—Stanly is now elected by a majority of 544—a Whig gain of 790 votes.

In the fourth, the Administration majority was 775 votes. Shepard's majority is only 716—V. B. loss of 60 votes.

In the 5th, we have *no data* by which to arrive at correct conclusions. The same remark will apply to the sixth, tenth and twelfth Districts.

In the seventh, the Whig majority was 574 votes only. Doherty's is now 991—Whig gain, 417.

In the eighth, the Van Buren Ticket prevailed by 693 votes. Dr. Montgomery's majority is only 363—showing a gain of 330 votes.

In the ninth, the Van Buren majority was 1360. Mr. Hill's majority over Shepperd is only 47—Whig gain 1319 votes.

In the eleventh, the majority for the Administration was 659 votes. Now it is only 537—a gain for the Whigs of 322 votes.

In the thirteenth, the Whig majority was 673 votes. Now it is only 169—a Van Buren gain of 504 votes.

Whig gain in nine Districts	4,129
Administration gain	641
Nett Whig gain	3,488

So, that it will be seen, by whatever test tried, that a large majority of the people of North-Carolina are opposed to the "little Magician," as the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer delights to call Mr. Van Buren.

The good effects of draining the Swamp Lands.—A gentleman of Hyde County recently sold a small farm of 30 acres, near the Mattamuskeet Lake, for the handsome sum of $3000. This is one of the fruits of that wise and beneficent act of the Legislature, providing for the draining of the Lake.—*Star.*

Dissolution.

THE firm of *Alexander & Jamison* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the *firm* are requested to make immediate payment by *Cash* or *Note* to Thomas S. Alexander.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER.
JAMES JAMISON.

Charlotte, Sept. 2, 1839. 1m

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER

INFORMS his patrons and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

at the stand *formerly* occupied by Alexander & Jamison, where he will be happy to receive the orders of his friends.

He flatters himself that by strict attention to business, he will continue to receive a share of the liberal patronage enjoyed by the late firm.

GOOD FITS warranted in all cases.

Sept. 2, 1839.

ATTENTION!
Independent Greys.

YOU are commanded to appear at the Court House in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 15th of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped, in Summer Uniform, according to the requisitions of the Constitution.

By order of the Captain,
F. MADISON ROSS, *O. S.*

P. S. Immediately after drill, a Company Court Martial will be held. All delinquents are notified to attend.

Charlotte:

Thursday, September 5, 1839.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Notice being given, a large meeting of the citizens of Mecklenburg opposed to the re-election of Martin Van Buren as President of the United States, assembled at the Court House, in Charlotte, on the 27th of August—when William E. McRee, Esq. was called to the chair, and James H. Blake, Esq. appointed secretary.

After the object of the meeting was explained, James W. Osborne, Esq. offered the following resolutions, which were passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That this meeting approve the proposition to hold a convention of the Whigs of the United States at Harrisburg in December next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency, opposed to the present administration of the General Government.

Resolved, That this meeting approve the propriety to hold a convention at Raleigh in November next, to nominate a candidate of the Whig party for the office of Governor of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be authorized and requested to appoint delegates from this county to meet the delegates (not more than six) from Lincoln and Cabarrus at such time and place as shall be agreed on to select one or more delegates to the National Convention.—Whereupon the chairman appointed Jas. H. Orr, John D. Smith, Geo. McCain, Wm. H. Neel, John Campbell and Jas. H. Blake, Esqrs. and also to appoint a number of delegates (not more than seven) who shall represent this county in the convention at Raleigh—the chairman appointed Dr. Wm. A. Ardry, Col. Newton Parks, Andrew Grier, Alex. Caldwell, Squire Stephens, Eli Stewart and Chas. McGinnis, Esqrs.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretary and published in the Charlotte Journal and the Whig papers of this State.

Meeting adjourned.

WM. E. McREE, *Chairman.*
JAMES H. BLAKE, *Secretary.*

According to previous appointment, a respectable number of the citizens of Cabarrus County met in the Court House in Concord on the 24th inst. Dr. Kiah P. Harris was called to the chair, and Charles W. Harris appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by Christopher Melchor, Esq. by whom the following resolutions were offered and were passed by a unanimous vote, viz:

Resolved, That whereas a National Convention is recommended to be holden at the City of Harrisburg in the State of Pennsylvania in December next for the purpose of canvassing the claims of the several candidates now before the people for the office of Chief Magistrate of our Union with a view to unite the Whig party in opposition to the present Incumbent.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of said convention and desire to be represented therein.

Resolved, That we have entire and unshaken confidence in the patriotism, intelligence and sound and well tried Republican Principles of Henry Clay of Kentucky, and we would respectfully recommend him as the object of our choice to that high and important station to which his many and arduous public services so richly entitle him.

Resolved, That we approve of the Land Bill introduced into the Senate of the United States by Henry Clay, giving to each of the States an equal proportion of the proceeds of the Public Domain according to representation in Congress.

Resolved furthermore, That whereas it has been recommended by our friends in different districts of the State, that a convention be held in Raleigh, in November next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be run on the Whig ticket, as candidate for Governor of North Carolina, that we approve of the same and wish to be represented therein.

The following gentlemen were appointed to proceed to Charlotte on Wednesday next to meet the delegates from Mecklenburg and Lincoln, who are expected to convene there on that day, viz:—Gen. Wm. C. Means, Col. D. M. Barringer, Col. John O. Wallace, Maj. W. C. Coram, Dr. A. J. Shankle, W. H. Archibald, William A. Long, Ebenr B. Burns and Jno. Still, Jun. Esqrs.

KIAH P. HARRIS, *Chairman.*
CHAS. W. HARRIS, *Secretary.*

In pursuance of previous meetings of the Whigs in the counties composing the 11th Congressional District of North Carolina, the delegates from the several counties assembled in the town of Charlotte on Wednesday the 28th inst. as follows, to wit:—

From Lincoln.—Robert H. Burton and A. R. Porter, Esqrs.

From Mecklenburg.—James H. Blake, Wm. H. Neel, John Campbell, John D. Smith, George McKean and James H. Orr, Esqrs.

From Cabarrus.—Genl. Wm. C. Means, Capt. John Still, Jr., Dr. A. J. Shankle, E. B. Burns and D. M. Barringer, Esqrs.

On motion of Col. Barringer, R. H. Burton, Esq. of Lincoln, was called to the chair and Jno. Still, Jr. Esq. of Cabarrus appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the duty delegated to us, this meeting unanimously appoint the following delegates to represent this district in the Whig Convention to be held at Harrisburg in December next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, to wit:—Dr. Rufus A. Wallace, Haywood W. Guion, Eli Hoyle, Wm. F. Davidson, Charles W. Harris and Robt. Kirkpatrick, Esqrs.

R. H. BURTON, *Chairman.*
JOHN STILL, *Jr. Secretary.*

The Delegates from Cabarrus County in pursuance of instructions, at the same time and place, appointed the following delegates to the Convention to be holden in Raleigh in November next, to nominate a candidate for Governor of this State, viz:—Dr. M. M. Orr, Col. John O. Wallace, Wm. H. Archibald, John Still, Jr., Joseph O. Pharr, Cunningham Cochran, John Rogers and Columbus Coram.

Resolved further, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Charlotte Journal and other Whig papers of the State.

R. H. BURTON, *Chairman.*
JOHN STILL, Jr. *Secretary.*

It will be seen by the above proceedings that the Whigs of this District are on the qui vive. And we are gratified to learn that HENRY CLAY is the unanimous choice of the Convention which met here to appoint delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, but believing that if it was no part of their duty to express that preference, they did not pass a resolution to that effect. We hope to see the Whigs in every district in the State move in this manner and by a full, a strong poll and a poll altogether, to carry the State in 1840 for "*Harry of the West!*"

☞ *Candidate for Governor.*—At a respectable meeting of Whigs held in Greensborough a few days since, John M. Morehead, Esq. was recommended to the Whigs of this State as a suitable person to be run as the Whig Candidate for Governor. Mr. Morehead is unknown to us except by character, but should he be the nominee of the Convention to be held at Raleigh in November next, we will yield him a hearty support.

To the Whigs of North-Carolina:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—During the last Session of the General Assembly, the members of that body, who were opposed to the policy of the present Administration of the General Government, passed a series of Resolutions recommending to the Whigs of the State, that a Convention composed of Delegates from the several Counties be held in the City of Raleigh on the 12th day of November next, to nominate a Whig Candidate for Governor, and appoint Delegates to the Convention which will meet in HARRISBURG, on the 4th day of December, following, to fix on suitable Candidates for the Offices of President and Vice President of the United States. The time designated for the assembling of these Conventions is near at hand, and as it is of the highest importance, that the Whig party throughout the State should be generally represented, it is considered advisable that meetings be forthwith held, —that each County appoint the same number of Delegates to the State Convention as it sends members to the Legislature, and also, that the several Counties composing each District appoint such number of persons, as to them may seem best, to meet at some convenient place as a District Convention, to delegate one person from such District to represent the Whigs in the National Convention. It was at first thought expedient, that power should be given to the State Convention to appoint Delegates to the National Convention; but it is submitted whether the plan now recommended would not better meet the wishes of the Whig party in every section of the State, and secure to it a more acceptable delegation. The State Convention may, with propriety, fill all vacancies occasioned by the failure of the Congressional Districts to call Conventions.

It is also recommended that Committees of Vigilance be appointed in each County.

Let the Whigs be at their posts in the approaching contest, and let the call which is made on them be promptly responded to.

☞ The State Convention meets in Raleigh, the 12th of November, and the National Convention at Harrisburg, the 4th of December next.

CHAS. MANLY,
JOHN H. BRYAN,
CHARLES HINTON,
HENRY W. MILLER,
THOS. J. LEMAY,
WESTON R. GALES,
WHIG CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Raleigh, August, 29th, 1839.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

It is well (and truly) observed by the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, in reference to the results of the late elections in the Southern and Western States, that, "many of the Congressional districts in which the Administration has now succeeded were originally carried against them by very small majorities; and the wonder with some of them is, not that we have lost them now, but that we should ever have carried them at all."

The Courier then makes the following statement, showing how little, after all, the Republicans have fallen short, in the late elections, of what they had any right to calculate upon, and how much more the Administration party has fallen short of the gains which they confidently counted upon:

"In the States which have just made their elections, the Globe, a few weeks since, predicted the following results:

	ESTIMATED VOTE.	
	Loco Foco.	*Whigs.*
North Carolina	8	5
Alabama	4	1
Tennessee	7	6
Kentucky	3	9
Indiana	3	4
Total	25	25

"Such was the estimate of the Globe, and even this barely figured the Administration into a majority with the aid of all the disputed seats. The result does not correspond with the estimate. From the most accurate returns, we gather the following table as representing the true state of the case:

	Loco Foco.	*Whigs.*
North Carolina	6	7
Kentucky	2	11
Tennessee	6	7
Indiana	4	3
Alabama	3	2
	21	30

"Thus it seems that the Administration has realized its expectations in but a single State—INDIANA. In all the rest it has fallen short of its prophecies."

The Courier follows up this statement with a view of the general result of all the elections that have taken place for Members of the House of Representatives of the United States, showing that the majority is yet with the opponents of the Administration, and adverting to the very high obligation that now devolves on the Whigs and Conservatives, and all other true Republicans, in the States of RHODE ISLAND, MARYLAND and MISSISSIPPI, (being the only States in which elections for Congress remain to be held,) not to falter in their duty to themselves and to their brethren throughout the Union.

In the preceding columns, under the head of "*Politics of the Day*," we have thrown together several articles from leading Whig journals, showing the animated spirit and the confident hope with which they look upon the events of the recent contests at the polls, and how wisely and courageously they seek to have, with consummate success, *opinion*, determined for hereafter to deserve success, which is of all ways the surest to command it.—*National Intelligencer.*

PROSPECTS OF THE WHIG PARTY.

The first impulse of the Whigs of the United States upon the receipt of the result of the late elections, will be to despond. They expected better things, and it is vain to deny that they have been grievously disappointed. Very sufficient causes for our defeat in Tennessee and in Indiana can be assigned, but that is a task, from the successful accomplishment of which, but little benefit, is to be derived. We eschew it. Looking back upon the past only for admonition, we look forward, with unwavering hope and encouragement to the future.

The declaration may appear without sufficient warrant to some of our readers, but it is, nevertheless, our deliberate opinion that the Whigs will gain more by their recent defeat than they could possibly have gained by victory. An overgrowing confidence in their own strength has always lulled them into inactivity or betrayed them into dissentions. They have suffered the inevitable consequences of such a condition of things. They have been defeated. They now may see—they *will* see—the fatal effects of apathy and dissension.

We do not doubt, in the least, that, when the late elections come to be calmly considered; they will show conclusively, that the votes of the States of Tennessee and North Carolina are thoroughly against Mr. Van Buren, and that Indiana has given her vote for Van Buren members of Congress from motives which are entirely within the control of the Whigs.—*Balt. Chron.*

Arrival of Mr. Clay at New York.

The PEOPLE'S DISTINGUISHED GUEST landed from the Steam-boat James Madison, at the foot of Hammond street, at about half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and having taken his place in a handsome barouche drawn by four gray horses which was waiting to receive him, and in which he was accompanied by Dudley Selden, Esq., Gen. Van Courtland and Gen. Lynch, his escort, THE PEOPLE began to form in order of procession.

First came about five hundred horsemen four abreast, followed by a band of music and immediately in the rear of the carriage containing HENRY CLAY and his friends. *A solid mass* of the people which literally wedged up the streets, closed in after the carriage, and then came a line of vehicles of every class, from the cart and wagon to the most splendid equipage, which seemed to be interminable. Proceeding up Hammond street, the procession moved slowly to Union Square, saluted in its progress by repeated cheers from the accompanying multitude and from the spectators that crowded every window, among whom were numbers of ladies whose white handerchiefs waved a graceful welcome to the Senator as he passed along.

But in Broadway his reception became still more enthusiastic. Up that ample thoroughfare the carriages proceeded in 3 lines, while thousands upon thousands gathered to the pedestrian portion of the escort, and the far stretching line of mounted horsemen momentarily lengthened, as the procession moved onward. Some idea may be formed of its extent from the fact, that when the van was at Chamber street the termination could not be seen from Constitution Hall; it must therefore have been more than a mile and a half in length. The acclamations which greeted the honored Statesman were almost continuous, from Union Square to the Park, and the flutter of ladies Handkerchiefs from the windows, balconies, steps and roofs of houses, incessantly telegraphed the position of his carriage to those who followed him. Wheeling round the Southern end of the Park, amid deafening cheers from the hundreds assembled in front of the Astor House, his carriage entered the gate opposite Frankfort street, and stopped in front of the City Hall, where an immense concourse had assembled.

He was there addressed on behalf of his fellow-citizens of New York, by Dudley Selden Esq., in an eloquent and appropriate manner. The reply of Mr. Clay was concise but was peculiarly happy. He spoke with deep feeling of his enthusiastic reception throughout the State, and it was evident that he was almost overpowered by the spontaneous burst of affection and esteem with which he had been received by his fellow citizens on this occasion. He felt proud—you could see in every line of his speaking countenance that he felt proud as he had a right to do, of his unbought welcome. After adverting, "more in sorrow than in anger," to the policy of the present administration, and pointing out its disastrous consequences; he spoke of the natural resources and capabilities, the intelligence, enterprise and independence of the empire State, and said, that as he looked upon its glorious gifts, natural and artificial, he *felt* that it was not destined to be lorded over by tyrants, or trodden by slaves. He referred to the recent elections in the West, and characterised them as "mere outpost skirmishes." "*Here*," said he, "on the soil of the Imperial State your *Waterloo* is to be fought. *Here* where Burgoyne surrendered to the Soldiers of liberty—will the Sub-Treasury and its supporters be compelled to *yield* to the popular arm and be prostrated to rise no more. "Whatever may occur," said Mr. Clay in conclusion, "I shall be found, as I trust I have ever been, at my post, ready to defend the liberties of my country by whomsoever assailed, and to die in the ditch sooner than abandon one principle for which I have contended."

Loud and prolonged cheers frequently interrupted the distinguished orator, and after the conclusion of his speech the acclamations continued for several minutes. It was with great difficulty that way could be made for the progress of his carriage to his quarters at the Astor House. Hundreds of people; Mechanics, Cartmen, Laborers; the unbought democracy; "the bone and sinew of the land," clustered round the vehicle, and thrust forward their hard hands to grasp the hand of Henry Clay. Deeply gratified by the welcome he had received, but in a state of great exhaustion from fatigue, the people's guest was at length ushured into the apartments prepared for him at the Astor House.—There we left him taking some hasty refreshment preparatory to his visit to the Bowery Theatre.

Mr. Clay at the Bowery Theatre.—The reception of Mr. Clay at the Bowery Theatre last night was—as it had been every where throughout the day—enthusiastic. The house was crowded from dome to foot-lights.

The Mayor and Common Council, and Clay.—Soon after Mr. Clay arrived at his lodgings at the Astor House, he was waited upon by the Mayor and a majority of the Common Council who politely tendered to him the hospitalities of the city, and the use of the Governor's Room in the City Hall, for the reception of his friends. We were happy to see this manifestation of good feeling on the part of his political opponents, and the cordial manner in which it was responded to by Mr. Clay must have been gratifying to them.—*Times.*

Treatment of Erysipelas by raw Cotton.—Dr. F. M. Robertson, of Augusta, Geo. reports in the July number of the Southern Medical and Surgical Journal, two cases of erysipelas, successfully treated by the external application of raw cotton.

DIED

In this town, on Sunday the 1st September, Mrs. ELIZA JOHNSON, formerly of Philadelphia, and for a short time a resident of this place, aged 22 years and 6 months.

Also, on the 2d, AGNES LOUISA, infant daughter of Braley Oates, Esq. aged 4 months and 25 days.

In this county, on the 29th ult. Mrs. JANE B. PHARR, wife of the Rev. Walter S. Pharr, aged about 43 years.

In Cabarrus county, on the 27th ult. Mr. ZOBULON ROBINSON, aged about 90 years. He was a soldier of the Revolution and took part in the events of that interesting period in this vicinity as he was born and raised in Mecklenburg county.

OBITUARY.

It grieves us to have to announce the decease of Mr. JUDAH DELANO, Printer, lately and for a number of years a worthy and respected resident of this city. He had been long employed in the establishment of Gales & Seaton as a proof-reader, an occupation for which he was eminently qualified. That employment having ceased for the present, he accepted, two short months ago, an invitation to establish a newspaper at Edenton, in the State of North Carolina, in which occupation, as publisher of "*The Albemarle Sentinel*," he had been engaged little more than six weeks, when he was attacked by bilious fever, which eventuated in his death at 5 o'clock on Monday last, the 19th instant. Mr. DELANO was a native of the State of Maine, was 48 years of age, and has left an afflicted wife and family of children (now at Edenton) to mourn a loss in which many friends here sincerely sympathize with them.—*National Intelligencer.*

Charlotte Male Academy

IS now opened for the reception of Students, under the care of Mr. Allison, whose character is too well known, as a Scholar and Gentleman to need the puffs of a Newspaper—all the branches of a liberal education will be taught, as required, to qualify students for admission into any of our Colleges. We hope the citizens of the Town and Country will patronize the infant Institution. Board can be had on reasonable Terms in private families, &c.

M. W. ALEXANDER,
J. D. BOYD,
J. SMITH,
P. C. CALDWELL,
D. R. DUNLAP.
} *Trustees.*

Sept. 4 1839.

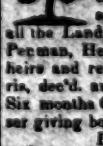
Gold Mine for Sale.

THE subscriber having just opened a very promising *GOLD MINE*, six miles south east of Charlotte, offers it for sale. Any person wishing to buy a Gold Mine, would do well to call and see the prospect. There are several veins opened and one on the hill to be seen worth from one to two penny-weights per bushel. There is thirty or forty acres of a ridge of land.

JAS. H. KENNEDY.

Aug. 31, 1839. 466*tf*

Equity Sale.



BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity, on Monday the 14th day of October next, I will sell, at the Court-house in Charlotte, all the Lands and Gold Mines, bought by John Pegman, Henry Blundell and others, from the *heirs* and representatives of Maj. Jonathan Harris, dec'd. and well known as the Harris Mine. Six months Credit will be given by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

By order of Court.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

Mecklenburg Co., N. C. Sept. 3, 1839. 6w

NOTICE.

ALL the Accounts due us for subscription to the Transcript, Advertising, &c. in this County, are placed in the hands of Jno. N. Porter for collection. Those who wish to save cost will come forward and settle with him immediately.

A. R. PORTER & CO.

Charlotte, Aug. 28, 1839. 466*tf*

Five Dollars Reward

FROM the apprehension and delivery of *MINERVA*, a colored apprentice girl who absconded in April last. She is about 14 years of age of the mustee cast, has a forbidding down cast look when spoken to. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring said apprentice girl. I will give a reward of $20 for evidence that will convict any person who has aided her in absconding or harbours her contrary to Law.

JOHN M. HAFFOLDT.

Charlotte, Sept. 3, 1839. 466*tf*

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

BY C. W. EVERETT.

Mourner! bending o'er thy dead,
Bow'd 'neath sorrow's galling chain,
Raise in hope thy drooping head,
For thy child shall live again!
Faith doth point with cheering ray
Far from doubt and new despair!
And thy child in realms of day,
Reigns in deathless glory there!

Beauty dwelt upon his brow—
Death not tires his brow is faded;
Gladness dwelt within his eye—
Death but dims its light is shaded;
For that eye, forever bright,
Sparkles on the radiant gem,
And that brow, in worlds of light,
Wears a seraph's diadem!

Spring shall strew her honors fair
Where his form is lowly laid;
Loveliest flowers shall linger there—
First to bloom and last to fade!
There shall wandering children stray,
And his grave in kindly drest;
There shall smile the parting day—
There shall moonbeams love to rest.

Mourner! weep not then in sorrow
Over thy cherished idol slain;
Meekly resignation borrow,
For thine infant lives again!
Bow thee to the will of God,
While the day of time is given;
Then, when life's short path be trod,
Thou shalt meet thy child in Heaven.

The following anecdotes were related at the 4th of July dinner, in Providence, (R. I.), by Mr. Tollinghast, a member of Congress from that State. The inspiriting exclamation that burst from the mouth to him who so courageously leaped upon the rampart at Yorktown, should be embalmed for immortality. Ancient and modern heroism, furnish scarcely a parrallel example, of what might be called, the bravery of impulse.

"The first blood drawn from the veins of a British officer in that great quarrel, was drawn by a shot from a Rhode Island musket—upon our own waves, within sight of the tower of that temple where we have this morning heard the scenes and principles of the revolution so eloquently reviewed by the orator of the day. The owner of that musket still lives in honor amongst us, still characterized by that native resolution, which the lapse of 67 years from that time has not been able to extinguish or abate.

"The first sword that waved in triumph upon the surmounted rampart of Yorktown, was a Rhode Island sword. The owner of that sword, as he clambered up the work, received upon his hands and arms the stabs of the bayonets that were aimed at his life, and having gained the summit and planted himself firmly there, he lifted his sword aloft in his bleeding hand, and called aloud to friends and foes, "Capt. Stephen Olney's company forms *here*."

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE*.

It is but a short time since these Medicines have been introduced in the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that FEVER AND AGUE is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the *LIFE MEDICINES* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these *Medicines* will effect what is here claimed for them, the *Proprietor* has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object is now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, as appropriate, thorough and positive in his happy effects as *MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS*.

For further particulars of the above medicine see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

☞ Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wilkins & Boyd is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to said firm either by Note or Book Account are requested to come forward without delay and make payment to J. D. Boyd, who is authorized to collect the debts—and who will give much indulgence. We tender our thanks to our customers for the liberal manner in which they have encouraged us.

H. R. WILLIAMS.
J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, Aug. 17, 1839. 465*tf*

P. S. The business will be carried on in future by the undersigned who wishes his friends to call as usual. H. R. WILLIAMS.

Overcoat and Umbrella Lost.

AT the April Court there was taken from my Bar Room a fine steel mixed Overcoat—no particular marks recollected except that the Collar was fastened to the coat with a small hook at the lower ends, with front or side pockets. The Umbrella was taken on the 30th of May—a large fine Black Silk one with the pieces that covers the spring in the handle broken or loose *towards* on the butt of the handle. The article was no doubt taken through mistake as articles of the same description were left but not so good. Any person discovering the mistake would confer a favor by calling at the Mansion House to make the exchange.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

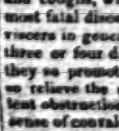
August 25, 1839. 465*tf*

Bacon for Sale

FOR CASH ONLY—By

J. D. BOYD.

August 26, 1839. 2*t*



Taken Up

BY the subscriber, on the 1st of August, living near the Tuckasege road, about 7½ miles from Charlotte, a Sorrel Mare, about 15 hands high, 10 or 11 years of age, both fore feet white, no other marks recollected and is in bad order. The owner can get her by calling and paying expenses.

LEWIS RODDEN.

Aug. 27, 1839. 465*tf*

NOTICE.

I WILL sell my Plantation, lying three miles Northwest of Charlotte, containing 280 Acres good land, well improved, with a Saw Mill on the place. Persons wishing to purchase land in this County would do well to call and see my land. I am in earnest, as I intend to move to the west in October next.

J. D. SMITH.

Aug. 22, 1839. 464*tf*

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION in which the celebrated *Life Pills and Phenix Bitters*, are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the *increasing demand* for them in every State and section of the Union and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and inestimable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of any instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious head-ache, costiveness piles general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feetient obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness, that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral torgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phenix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's 'Good Samaritan,' a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by

T. J. BOLTON, *Agent.*

☞ *A fresh supply just Received.*

Warranties Deeds for sale at this Office.

☞ Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Overman & Crittenden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm by account are requested to come forward and close the same by Note or Cash, and those having claims will please present them for settlement.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.

August 15, 1839. 464*tf*

Encourage Domestic Manufactures.

THE Subscribers having purchased the property and entire interest in the Stock of Charles Overman, of the firm of Overman & Crittenden, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend carrying on the

Coachmaking Business

in all its various branches, at the Old Stand. They have in their employ first rate hands, a large and well seasoned lot of timber, and with their own experience in the Business, both having worked, and one of the subscribers having been in the business for the last 15 *or* 20 years at the North, we believe with the advantages we have we can Manufacture work equal if not superior to any done in this section of country, and be enabled to sell it lower. We solicit a share of public patronage.

N. B. All kinds of REPAIRING done at the shortest notice.

CARTER CRITTENDEN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, Aug. 20, 1839. 464*tf*

Lumber Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a quantity of Lumber suitable for Coach Making, such as Ash, Poplar, Oak and Hickle ready turned. For all of which a very liberal price will be given, especially if seasoned, &c.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

Aug. 19, 1839. 464*tf*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having an intention of making a trip to the west before he would make any further improvement or lay at any more expense of building in this place, has determined to decline the **Tanning Business** so that he may be enabled to wind up his business as soon as practicable. He therefore takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the public for past favors and respectfully requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts. The business will be still carried on at the Tan yard by Mr. George Suggs who will cheerfully attend to any calls in his line, and the subscriber fully believes that Mr. Suggs understands the Tanning Business quite as well as any man in the western part of North Carolina.

PETER M. BROWN.

Charlotte, Aug. 15, 1839. 3*t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, August Term, 1839.

Milly Edmonston, vs. Thomas Edmonston, } Petition for Divorce and Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Thomas Edmonston, is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal, that the said Thomas Edmonston appear at our next Superior Court of LAW, to be held for the County of Cabarrus, at the court house in Concord, on the 3rd Monday in February, 1840, and answer or said petition will be heard ex-parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, A. J. Shankle, Clerk of our said Superior Court, at Concord, the 2d Monday in August, A. D. 1839, and the 64th of American Independence.

A. J. SHANKLE, *C. S. C.*
R. KIRKPATRICK, *D. C.*

Price adv. $10. 3*m*

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS STEPHEN FOX and his son CHARLES J. FOX having associated themselves in the

Practice of Medicine,

offer their services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. The former may be found at his residence, 1½ miles from Charlotte, and the latter at his shop in the village, formerly occupied as a law office by the late Franklin L. Smith, Esq.

June 17, 1839. 453*tf*

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment. STEN. FOX.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1839. 453*tf*

Refer to
J. J. BLACKWOOD, Esq.,
Capt. WILLIAM COOK,
Capt. WILL. H. NEAL.

P. S. All other kind of Commission or other business will have due attention. C. J. O.

HENRY R. WILLIAMS has just received a supply of the **MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**—All those afflicted with **Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Diseased Lungs, &c.,** will call and supply themselves—price $2.50 a phial—Cash only.

Sept. 1, 1839. 445*tf*

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839.

William Cook vs. The Heirs at Law of John Allen, jun. dec'd. } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Cook and Sarah his wife, William Allen, Thos. Allen, Josiah Allen, Margaret Cook, Josiah Wilson and Mary his wife, Eli Morrow and Mary his wife, and the heirs at law of John Allen, jun. dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State. *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the above named heirs at law of John Allen, jun. appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Brely Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in July, 1839.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. $4. 46*tf*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839.

David Parks vs. The Heirs at Law of John Allen, jun. dec'd. } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Cook and Sarah his wife, William Allen, Thos. Allen, Josiah Allen, Margaret Cook, Josiah Wilson and Mary his wife, Eli Morrow and Mary his wife and the heirs at law of John Allen, jun. dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State. *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the above named heirs at law of John Allen, jun. appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

Witness, Brely Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in July, 1839.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. $3. 46*tf*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1839.

Samuel A. Davis, admr. of Walter Davis, vs. Andrew L. Davis. } Attachment.

Levied on a tract of Land, lying on the waters of M'Alpin's Creek, adjoining the lands of Jas. H. Davis, John H. Hood and others—also on defendant's interest in a Negro Man named Solomon, in the possession of Mary Davis.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Mecklenburg at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness Brely Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in July, 1839.

B. OATES, C. C. C.

Price adv. $4. 46*tf*

THE CAUSE OF BILIOUS COMPLAINTS AND A MODE OF CURE—A well regulated and proportionate quantity of bile upon the stomach is always requisite for the promotion of sound health—it stimulates digestion, and keeps the intestinal canal free from all obstructions. On the inferior surface of the liver is a peculiar bladder, in which the bile is first preserved, being formed by the liver from the blood. Thence it passes into the stomach and intestines, and regulates the indigestion. Thus we see when there is a deficiency of bile, the body is constantly nutritive. On the other hand, an overabundance of bile, causes frequent nausea in the stomach; and often promotes very severe attacks of diarrhea, which sometimes end in death.

Fevers are always preceded by symptoms of a disordered stomach; so are also scrofulous disorders, and all sympathetic functional, organic or febrile diseases. From the same cause, the natural and healthy action of the heart, and the whole vascular system is impaired and reduced below its natural standard; as exhibited in pulsations, languid pulse, torpors of the limbs, syncope, and even death itself, in consequence of an overabundance of a peculiar substance to the digestive organs.

The approach of bilious diseases is at all times attended by decided symptoms of an existing diseased state of the stomach and bowels; i. e. with those signs which are known to point out their contents to be of a morbid irritating nature; but whenever the alimentary canal happens to be loaded with irritating matter, some derangement of the healthy operation, either of the general system, or of some particular organ of the body is the certain result; and when this state happens to be united with any other symptoms of disease, its effects are always thereby much aggravated. The progress of organic obstruction is often so rapid as scarcely to admit of time for the application of such aid as is to be offered by art, yet, in general, the premonitory symptoms of gastric load are perceptible for a day or two previous to the feverish paroxism, a period when the most efficacious assistance may be given, by unloading the stomach and alimentary canal of its irritating contents and thus reducing the susceptibility of disease.

MOFFAT'S LIFE MEDICINES, should always be taken in the early stages of bilious complaints; and if persevered in strictly according to the directions, will positively effect a cure.

The mineral medicines often prescribed in these diseases, although they may effect a temporary cure, at the same time create an unhealthy state of the blood, and consequently tend to promote a return of the very disease which they are employed to cure. It is thus by the use of purgatives, exclusively formed of vegetable compounds, which, proceeding within themselves no deleterious agencies, which decomposition, combination, or alteration can developee or bring into action; and therefore capable of producing no effect, save that which is desired—that a safe remedy is found.

The LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have proved to be the most happy in their effects in cases of bilious diseases, of any purely vegetable preparation ever offered to the public. If the stomach is foul, they cleanse it by exciting it to throw off its contents; if not, they pass to the duodenum without exerting vomiting or nausea in the stomach; stimulating the neighboring viscera, as the liver and pancreas, so as to produce a more copious flow of their secretions into the intestines; stimulating the exhalent capillaries, terminating in the inner coat, which an increased flow of the mucous particles of the body, foreign matters, or retained secretions, are completely discharged.

For sale wholesale and retail by the proprietor, WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway—to whom all letters relative to the Medicines or orders must be directed.

WM. STAFFORD,
SOUTHWESTERN CABINET MAKER,
Charleston, July 6, 1839. 46*tf*

THE WORK MEN of the late firm of T. P. PRITCHARD & CO. are requested to call and get their respective accounts. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment by the 1st of August next, or they will be put in suit without respect to persons.

T. P. PRITCHARD.

July 29, 1839. 46*tf*

THOS. SANDFORD,
Commission & Forwarding
MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Reference to Messrs.
S. L. & E. W. Winslow, E. W. Wilkings,
John Hunt & Son, C. J. Orrell,
Yarborough & Bro., Joseph Baker,
C. T. Haigh, Curtis & Myrover,
June 18, 1839. Fayetteville.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

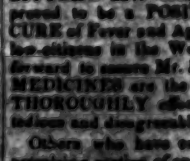
THOMAS TROTTER

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has purchased the entire interest of the concern of Trotter & Alexander, and invites those wishing Goods or Work in his line to give him a call. If A first rate assortment of all kinds of Watch materials on hand.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Prices.

Main St. 42*tf*

50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.



THE subscriber is now prepared to make Contracts for the delivery of the valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practised upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gilbert E. Saville, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that gentleman has spoken about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and having now multiplied in preference to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to produce the true good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointment a regular list will be kept and the advertisement discontinued as soon as the number shown intended to be taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now for. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 20, 1839. 43*tf*

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

FEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other complaints. Such as dropsies, or the cachexia arising from impure water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of the great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other fevers; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to effect a permanent cure of Fever and Ague, though to relieve the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a POSITIVE AND RADICAL CURE of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. MOFFAT that the LIFE MEDICINES are the only medicines that will THOROUGHLY effect a removal of the most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older states, have returned with shattered constitutions and either pursued their business with a broken and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new dependent spirits, or they remain in their new dependent spirits, or lead to sink, broken, dragging out a weary life; at last to sink, under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the FEVER AND AGUE. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word of promise, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. Moffat would say—"Try the LIFE MEDICINES, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

FEVER AND AGUE is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combated at every stage. Besides fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the stomach, so that upon the manifestation of disease, Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the inroad. The Life Medicines, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters, or box of Pills.